THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 5TH SEPTEMBER.

THE semi-official *Journal de St. Petersburg* declares that Russia is in no way privy to the escape of Ayub Khan from Teheran, and says that she has no desire to mix herself up in the complications in Afghanistan that will arise therefrom. Our readers will take this at its worth.

THE Viceroy will arrive at Quetta on the 5th of November after visiting the Chaman and Khojak Pass, from thence he probably pays a short visit to Kurrachi, reaching Peshawar about the 24th, and Lahore early in December. The following week he will go to Agra for a few days. He opens the Benares Bridge on the 16th of December, and arrives at Calcutta on the 17th.

MR. SUBRAMANIA IYER, in his evidence before the Public Service Commission at Madras, said that not only are young European lads appointed at once as second-grade Inspectors in the Madras Police, but they are called "Gentlemen Inspectors," in contradistinction to Native Inspectors!

THE *Englishman* says:—"The representations made to the Local Government of the scandalous want of accommodation for Honorary Magistrates at the Police Court, seem at last likely to bear fruit. We hear that the Commissioner of Police has been instructed to submit an estimate of the cost of constructing sheds to shelter the Honorary Magistrates' carriages and horses, which have hitherto, whenever their owners took their turn on the bench, had to stand exposed to the full force of sun, wind, or rain from twelve o'clock to four; and to state what books he considers essential to a Criminal Law Library with which the Police Court, strange to say, has never yet been provided. The proposal to utilise the vacant rooms in the old Court will, also, it is hoped, be adopted. When these much-needed improvements have been carried out there will probably be as little reason to find fault with Honorary Magistrates for irregularity of attendance as the Lieutenant-Governor can desire, and 'searching in highways and byeways' to find them will no longer be the prominent feature of the Bench administration that it has been. As the whole question has been before the Local Government for many months past, the decision now come to might very well have been announced earlier. Still it is to the gentlemen chiefly concerned, a satisfactory decision, and it is, we believe, one for which they are mainly indebted to the action lately taken by one of their number, Babu Prasad Dass Dutt."

THE following Notification is published in the *Gazette of India*:—On the 27th of August, Haji Mirza Hossein Goli Khan, Motamid-ul-vizareh, Consul-General for Peirsa in India, arrived at Simla for the purpose of investing Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin, C. I., G. C. S., by command of His Majesty the Shah of Persia, with the Imperial Order of the Aftab (Sun) of the Sublime Persian Empire, which illustrious Order Her Majesty the Queen-Empress had graciously authorised Her Excellency to accept. The Investiture took place on Monday, the 29th of August, at a Durbar held in Simla by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General.

IT is understood that the scheme for extending the jurisdiction of the High Court of the North-West Provinces to Oudh, will meet with no opposition in the India Office. It is high time that the extension should be made.

IT is deserving of notice that in the eighty-nine higher grammar schools in Germany which are entitled to grant certificates of the proficiency requiste in order that military service may be reduced from three years to one, French and English are the only foreign languages taught, Latin being excluded. The Dons of our University should take note of this.

AN immense crowd assembled at Rockaway, New York, recently to see the aeronaut Baldwin jump from a balloon when it was a mile high. He trusted for safety to a parachute, consisting of a hemisphere 18ft, in diameter, attached to the car in a collapsed shape by a cord, which would break under the balloonist's weight. The first portion of Baldwin's descent was made with terrific rapidity as the parachute failed to open quickly; but he landed gently and unhurt in the shallow waters of Jamaica Bay. The descent occupied eighty-four seconds.

TUESDAY, 6TH SEPTEMBER.

"THE NATIVE Thinker," of Madras says:—"I know Native States where food is charitably given to numbers of people supposed to be deserving, for one reason or another. The ruling prince, benevolently desiring that proper food be served to the poor, gets samples of the food actually given and eats it himself, and sees that all is right. In the same way, His Exellency the Governor and the Members of his Council should get samples of the water supply of Madras, and drink it themselves, and see that the water served to the public is healthy and inodorous? If only this be done, the present disgraceful state of matters will soon improve." Very grand-motherly indeed!

THE RICHEST MAN IN THE WORLD:—This modern Crœsus is neither a Jew nor an American—a fact which will surprise a good many people. He is not even a banker! According to undoubted statistics now before us, the wealthiest mortal of modern times is a German prince, the Prince of Lichtenstein, the proprietor of immense estates in Germany, Bavaria, Austria, and Switzerland. . . . It has been calculated that if all his wealth were reduced to copper coinage, it would take four locomotive engines of sixty tons to remove it.

IT appears that Russian capitalists are devoting attention to cultivating cotton in Trans-Caspian territory, and to establishing a cotton plantation there. A Russian Company has already purchased a large tract of land near Merv, and experiments, already made there, have proved hopeful. The *Indian Agriculturalist* says that, no foreign speculator is to be admitted into that region. An American Company, having applied for an allotment of land in the vicinity of Merv, for cultivating cotton, was refused.

OWING to requisitions made by several Native States, for a supply of models representing various Native tribes, the Local Government, moved by the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, has sanctioned an outlay of about Rs. 2,000 for that purpose and also to have engaged the services of Babu Jodu Nath Paul, of Krishnagore, a well-known modeller, who supplied models to the Calcutta Exhibition of 1884—on a salary of Rs. 100 per mensem.

THE experiments which have for some time been going on in the German army, to test the utility of dogs in warfare, have on the whole been successful. The ancients used dogs for actual fighting purposes; the Germans are content to use them as messengers and sentries. Ten or a dozen dogs have been attached to the 12th Battalion of Light Infantry, at present in garrison at Schwerin. They have been placed principally upon picket duty. Hastily pencilled notes are fastened to their collars; and the experiments have shown that they are usually carried speedily to the rear. At night the dogs are found useful in giving early notice by their barking, of the approach of strangers. A considerable period of training is obviously necessary before even the most intelligent dog will learn to dash off at the word of command to the main body of troops, which may be a mile or more away; but if a sufficient number of dogs can be taught to do this, there can be no doubt that a canine messenger service will be a valuable addition to the means of communication upon the battle-field.

THE *Subodha Patrika* says: 'Instances of Magisterial high-handedness are not, we believe, quite so rare in the muffassil as one would be led to suppose from the paucity of them which succeed in attracting the notice of superior authorities and of the public. One such was disposed of by the High Court last week. It appears that sometime back Mr. Tamhane, the Mamlatdar of Karad in the Satara District, happened to travel by the same carriage in a railway train with some merchants from Bombay. In the train, these people began to smoke. The Mamlatdar remonstrated with them. But they not knowing what Mr. Tamhane was, disregarded his remonstrances and gave expression to some angry words besides. Thereupon, when the train stopped at the Karad Station, Mr. Tamhane had the offenders taken out of the carriage by the police but not without some further altercation. He then tried them himself for the smoking as on the complaint of one of his clerks and inflicted on one of them the highest punishment provided for the offence. On a reference by the District Magistrate of Satara, the High Court called upon the Mamlatdar to explain his conduct in trying the case himself and ultimately after hearing a presentation on his behalf reversed the convictions and sentences. There is here, a lesson for the muffassil magistracy to 'learn and be wise.'

WEDNESDAY 7TH SEPTEMBER

ACCORDING to information to hand about seventy thousand persons have died of cholera in the North-west Provinces between the 9th of May and the 31st July.

How litigation often proves ruinous is well illustrated in the case of some Punjab land-holders who are now for the very means of subsistence working in some of the work-houses in England. Perhaps ignorant of the British system of administering justice they thought a sojourn to England would give them the relief sought for. But now they have found it to their cost that an appeal to Her Majesty's Privy Council instead of insuring justice often proves ruinous.

THE Allahabad *Railway Service Gazette* states that Sir Bradford Leslie has resigned his appointment of Agent of the East Indian Railway, and has been awarded a bonus of £6,000 by the Directors. A well deserved honorarium.

NATAL has lost whatever claims it once possessed as a field of emigration for Englishmen, but, if the annual report of the local Protector of Emigrants is to be trusted, the Indian coolie finds it a perfect paradise. There are 26,000 of that much-abused class in the colony, employed as labourers, grooms, cooks, waiters, and mechanics. A few have struggled upwards to the position of trader and store-keeper, while those residing in the towns of Durban and Maritzburg own real property to the tune of £19,000 odd. Black sheep are, of course, far from rare among the motley host, but the great majority are stated by the Protector to be, "honest, industrious, intelligent, and peaceful." He goes so far as to allege that the withdrawal of the Indian element for a single month would paralyze the entire fabric of industrial business and domestic comfort throughout the colony.

THE following is taken from the August number of the *Indian Law Reports*, Calcutta Series; A *kabiraj* undertook a comparatively simple operation on a man, using for his purpose an ordinary knife. The man died from hœmorrhage. The *kabiraj* was charged, under section 304 A of the Penal Code, with causing death by doing a rash and negligent act. It was contended that inasmuch as the prisoner had performed similar operations on previous occasions, it was not a rash act within the meaning of that section and that at all events he was entitled to the benefit of section 88 of the Penal Code, as he did the act in good faith, without any intention to cause death, and for the benefit of the patient who had accepted the risk. *Held* that as the prisoner was admittedly uneducated in matters of surgery, and having regard to the meaning of "good faith," as defined in sec. 52 of the Penal Code, he was not entitled to the benefit of sec. 88. *Held* further that section 88 did not apply to the case as it was not shown by the accused, on whom the burden of proving that fact lay, that the deceased knew the risk he was running in consenting to the operation, and he could not therefore be said to have accepted the risk. *Held*, also that, under the circumstances, the conviction under sec. 304A was a proper one.

THURSDAY, 1ST SEPTEMBER.

SIR LEPEL Griffin, writing from the Reform Club, has addressed the following letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette* :—

SIR,—Having been absent from England, I have only to-day seen a communicated article in the *Pall Mall Gazette* headed "How Indian Princes are treated in England." One or two statements regarding Maharajah Holkar of Indore call for remark. The first is as follows :—"I am told on what I consider to be good authority that the Maharajah was brought to this country by Sir Lepel Griffin strongly against his will, and that the Agent-General to the Governor-General for Central India has been called by Viscount Cross for an explanation." There is no foundation for these statements. Maharajah Holkar, when only heir apparent, was most anxious to visit England, but his father would not give the necessary permission, the prejudice against such visits being very strong in Indian families of rank. He succeeded his father about a year ago, and at once expressed his intention of going to Europe as satisfactory arrangements for the administration of his State could be made. When these were completed he prepared for his journey. The English visit had been his cherished wish for years, and he carried it out at the first opportunity in spite of the strong opposition of his nearest relatives. It is true that the Maharajah was not so happy in Europe as he expected, and he returned several months earlier than he had originally intended. But this was not due to any slights which he received, and the account of those given by your correspondent is mostly apocryphal. The Maharajah was treated with exceptional honour, and the Secretary of State for India and Sir Edward Bradford, the Political Secretary at the Indian Office, did everything in their power to make the Maharajah's stay agreeable, as he cordially acknowledged. His loyal desire to pay his personal homage to Her Majesty was graciously acknowledged by the bestowal of the much coveted G. C. S. I., which, in ordinary course, would not have fallen to him for a considerable time. Maharajah Holkar's disquiet when in Europe, and the abandonment of a large part of his projected tour, were due to domestic reasons and the ill-health of relatives who urged his immediate return.—

I remain, &c.,
LEPEL GRIFFIN.

Reform Club, Aug. 9.

THERE ARE more than 140,000 miles of main railway lines in constant use in the United States. Their gross earnings this year will amount to about $800,000,000. In the present calendar year they will carry 400,000,000 passengers and move at least 500,000,000 tons of freight. The entire capital stock and funded debt of the railroads of the country to-day equal, if they do not exceed, $7,750,000,000. This represents an amount which the human mind cannot adequately comprehend. It is far larger than the national debt of any of the great nations of the world. France's is $1,500,000,000 less than this, while it is larger than the debt of Great Britain and Russia together, and more than seven times as great as the interest-bearing portion of the indebtedness of the United States. In 1880 the railroads composed over one-ninth of the aggregate wealth of the entire country. The value of the railroad interests to-day is undoubtedly as great as that of all the property in the country, real and personal, combined.

THE PRESENT problem is to buy up the landlords' rights in the soil of Ireland, when those rights have become of such doubtful value owing to the fall in the prices of agricultural produce, that it is difficult to say what they are really worth. The great Insurance offices of the kingdom are heavily interested in the purchase. *British Economist* gives us the following list of the mortgages which these offices alone hold, in Ireland, on land or property :—

		£
Scottish Widows	...	976,000
Standard	...	963,500
Scottish Equitable	...	274,000
Life Association of Scotland	...	116,000
Scottish Provident	...	500,000
„ Provincial	...	86,000
Edinburgh	...	124,505
Scottish Union and National	...	245,000
Guardian	...	183,200
Norwich Union	...	168,410
Commercial Union	...	100,000
Legal and General	...	75,000

About £4,000,000 Sterling of the funds of these dozen Offices only are thus invested in Ireland, and they are interests of thus powerful order with which every Ministry has to contend, in its efforts to deliver the peasantry from burdens which are properly the landlords,' but have been passed over by them to the shoulders of the tenants.

ACCORDING to the Vienna "*Taglbatt*," the Czar's highest aim is to be crowned "Emperor of Asia" on the site of the holy sepulchre at Jerusalem. The Crimean war had its origin in the quarrels over the holy places in Palestine, and was a continuation of the conflict between East and West, which the crusades left still unsettled. Every step of the Russians toward Constantinople is thus a step toward Jerusalem. It is of great significance that the Emperor Alexander III. confides much more upon the power of religious enthusiasm than either of his predecessors did. He wishes to procure a more official and ostentatious consecration of his religious authority, and to have his position emphasized as the supreme protector of the Eastern churches and the orthodox faith, and so rally all the Greek-oriental churches and peoples around the person and office of the Czar as the Constantine and Justinian of the modern world. This bold project has been long in preparation, is never lost sight of in any diplomatic movement, and no sacrifice of money is thought too great to secure this end. Numbers of settlements of Eastern monks, of apparently harmless and unpretending character, have been and are being founded, and Russia finds the money for the purchase of the land.

FRIDAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER.

THE CHINESE have many different methods of executing condemned criminals. A native of the Yun'cheng district of Shantung, being lately convicted of murdering his elder brother was "sentenced to death by the slicing process, in accordance with the law applicable to the case of a person who murders a senior in years related to him within the second degree of mourning." What is this slicing process? It conjures up many horrid ideas.

A NEW Afghan Blue-book shows that Russia has relinquished 26¼-square miles of cultivation, 707 miles of waste, 19 wells, 13,600 population, and revenue to the extent of £1,400, while the Afghans have restored 6¼ miles of cultivation, 818 miles waste, one well, no population, and no revenue.

WE hear that last week, while the railway people were levelling a knoll a few miles from Talungum, a village on the Bezwada line, a stone temple was discovered. A few yards further, while levelling another mound, a stone trap-door was met with, which, when lifted up, disclosed a *yogee* whose finger nails were some 9 inches long, his hair being also feet long. He opened his eyes, and asked whether *Prabu* is come. When the persons there questioned which *Prabu*, he said that he meant whether *Veera Vasuntha Railu* (an incarnation of Vishnu that is to come to destroy the world) is come, and when the persons there told him he had not, the *yogee*, calculating on his fingers, said that in seven years he will be born, and asked them to shut the tap-door again, so that he may remain inside till the *Prabu* comes.—*Deccan Herald.*

AN iron railway bridge, weighing 1,600 tons, on the Pennsylvania railway, which crosses the Conemaugh River at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, was moved down the river about 75 feet on June 14, to make room for the erection of a new stone arch bridge. The bridge is of iron, and is almost 250 feet in length. When the building of the new bridge was decided on some time ago, the question of how to get train across the river while the work was in progress caused a good deal of discussion. Engineers generally believed that the bridge was too big to be successfully moved. One engineer was found, however, who was willing to undertake the task, and to sign a contract not to delay regular trains more than a few hours. The contract was made, and the engineer went to work. Trestles were built on each side of the river from the bridge 75 feet down; rails were laid along the trestles, and the bridge itself was placed on tracks. Then everything was ready for the final move. Shortly after noon the great structure started on its journey. Its great length made its progress very slow, and it was not until ten o'clock at night that it finally rested on its new foundations. The tracks on each side were quickly changed to suit the new location, and trains commenced crossing as usual.—*Iron.*

MR. BRIGHT has signed the memorial to the President and the Congress of the United States in favour of the establishment of a Court of International Arbitration for the settlement of disputes that may arise between England and America. One hundred and seventy-three English, Welsh, and Scotch members of the House of Commons have now attached their signatures to the memorial, and nine members have signified their intention of joining the deputation which will proceed to America during the autumn for the purpose of presenting it.

M. FERRY'S seconds having taken no further steps with a view to arrange the conditions of an encounter between the ex-Premier and General Boulanger, the incident now appears to be definitely closed. General Boulanger, on August 8, addressed the following letter to General Feverot and Comte Dillon, the two gentlemen who acted as his seconds in the affair with M. Jules Ferry : "I have just read the letter from M. Ferry to his seconds. That letter suggests to me but one reflection. Having been insulted by M. Ferry, I wished to fight a serious duel, and not one attended by scarcely any danger. Public opinion will judge between one who at a long distance off insults a General and will only grant his derisive reparation, and myself who purposed to risk my life to avenge my honour as a soldier. A cordial shake of the hands to you. (signed) BOULANGER."

SATURDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER.

THE mail brings news of Mr. Stanley, dated St. Paul de Loanda, August 4th. All was well with the party, so that the rumour of the intrepid explorer's death recently telegraphed to London may now be dismissed as baseless.

A NEWSPAPER correspondent has interviewed Dr. Potain, the Physician who was summoned from Paris to the death-bed of M. Katkoff. Dr. Potain, after having made some reserves on the ground of Professional secrecy, declared that, although Katkoff undoubtedly had a great many enemies among the Progressist party, he felt satisfied that he had died from cancer in the stomach brought about by excess of hard work. Dr. Potain talked politics enough to prove, at least to his own satisfaction, that after the Schnaebele incident Katkoff by the influence of his pen stopped the renewal of the triple alliance. Although Katkoff was no lover of Germany, the doctor thinks that a little too much is made of his love of France. He was a Russian above all things, and although he had many and terrible enemies, there was no suspicion of his single-minded patriotism. Dr. Potain signed the report of the physicians who attended M. Katkoff. It was drawn up in Russian, and read over carefully to him. Its contents tallied with his own observations.

'A STRONG feeling is arising in the country,' says *Truth*, 'that the services are becoming overrun with Royalties and quassi-Royalties, who, in the course of a few years, will be in possession of all the prizes both in the army and navy. The Mediterranean command, the blue riband of the service, is now held by the Duke of Edinburgh; the Duke of Connaught has the Bombay command, one of the most coveted and desirable berths in India; Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar holds the lucrative post of Commander-in-Chief in Ireland; the Prince of Leiningen has just given up the Nore command, and is to be appointed to a still better post next year; while Prince George of Wales and Prince Louis of Battenberg are officers in the Mediterranean Squadron, and in a fair way to obtain better things; and Tecks and Christians are coming on. There will have to be an end of this kind of thing, as it is monstrous that officers who have worked hard all their lives, and deserved well of the country, should find all the good things monopolised by the Royal Family and their relatives.' These are disloyal sentiments, and *Truth* should be ashamed of them.

A RUSSIAN officer who was present at the late Delhi manœuvres has written his opinion at some length in a Russian newspaper. It is at once complimentary and instructive; he realises the full value of troops, British and native, but dilates upon what he considers the faults and shortcomings of the force. Of the physique and spirit and general efficiency of all ranks and classes he speaks in highest praise; he thinks that, perhaps, the British soldier is rather pampered, but admits the force of the argument that, as each individual man costs at leasts £100 a head to bring out to India, he is too precious to be wastefully utilised or needlessly exposed. Military critics may be inclined to dispute his dictum that the native cavalry has a much smarter appearance than the British, although inferior in steadiness, ease, and quietness. He especially praises the Bengal cavalry; their appearance is good, they have strong, easy, seats, and ride well forward, with extraordinary agility and suppleness, on rough ground. The chief faults, he thinks, are the gulf that separates the English and native officers, and the lack of professional education in the latter. He does ample justice to the high spirit, activity, skill in horsemanship and manly games of the former, who never hesitated to sacrifice themselves to duty and the demands of leadership. But he comments adversely *on their exclusiveness, on their practice of keeping themselves apart from their native brother officers "In this" lies the heel of Achilles—the one vulnerable* spot of the anglo-Indian army, which really represents a trunk on which is glued a foreign head."

SUICIDES in France have fearfully increased in number since the advent of revolutionary Republic. From 5,804, in 1876, they have risen to 9,702 in 1885. Moreover, according to the Minister of Justice, the actual number of suicides considerably exceeds that recorded in statistics. He believes that many suicides are hushed up as cases of natural death.

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THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET.)

(SESSION 1887-8.)

LECTURE by Babu Ashutosh Mukerjee, M. A., F. R. A. S., F. R. S. E., To-day the 12*th Inst.*, at 3½ P. M.

Subject: Analytical Geometry: Parabola the Noncentral Conic.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the 13*th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.

Subject: The Galvanometer.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Wednesday*, the 14*th Inst.*, at 4½ P. M.

Senior Class, *Subject*: Ghee Analysis.

Junior Class, *Subject*: Carbon, Sulphur, Phosphorus.

LECTURE by Babu Pramatha Nath Bose, B. Sc., F. G. S., on *Wednesday*, the 14*th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Geology: Geological Epochs.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday*, the 15*th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Principle of Archimedes and its Application.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
September 12th, 1887. *Honorary Secretary.*

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1887.

THE BANKIPORE DURBAR.

SIR STEUART Bayley, in his speech at the Bankipore Durbar, tells us that he performs his duty according to his conscience. As to achieving unpopularity at some time or another of his career, he has no expectation of being an exception to the rule. He will always study to inform himself of public opinion, and to consider it as an element of the highest importance in arriving at a decision; but by no means does he undertake to be exclusively and wholly guided by it. Should he find himself hereafter the mark for hostile or painful criticism, it will always be a satisfaction to him to go back in memory to this tour, and to recognise the fact that he everywhere received the most generous and cordial reception. These remarks show that the Lieutenant-Governor earnestly wishes to study public opinion, and to inform himself of the real wants of the people. He will not taboo the Native Press like his predecessor, but will always give due weight to its public criticism. We appreciate highly the spirit which Sir Steuart Bayley's remarks in regard to the Native Press indicate. Sir Steuart acknowledges the 'generous tone' which the Press has adopted in criticising his administrative acts. The Native Press watches his public acts with lively interest, and we need hardly say that it is ready to help him whenever it is in its power to do so.

The broad sympathies which his remarks about Local Self-Government show are worthy of all praise. Local Self-Government, during Sir Rivers Thompson's administration, was made a farce. Sir Rivers lost no opportunity to snub the Municipal Commissioners, and did all in his power to repress the institution. Better days are now in store for it. Sir Steuart has shown himself a staunch friend of Self-Government, and we have every reason to hope that the institution will flourish under his fostering care. His Honor's words are so important that we quote them *in extenso*:—

'Local Self-Government, so far as District Boards are concerned, is scarcely yet at work, and it is too early to say anything of its working. In regard to Municipalities there has been sufficient experience to judge. I have been a believer in the principle from the beginning and have taken great interest in its development. It has disappointed its opponents, in as much as the work has gone on not less smoothly and efficiently for the most part than before. If its more unreasoning worshippers expected it to perform miracles, they will have been equally disappointed. On the other hand, it has shown conclusively that there are plenty of Native gentlemen of education and ability with sufficient public spirit to work, and work efficiently at Municipal affairs, but institutions do not in a day change human nature and the qualities which mar and limit all human efforts whether put forth singly or in co-operation with others, will be found to exist in the administration of Municipalities no less than in all other branches of administration. The time, however, has really gone by for discussing these matters. I look upon the success of elective Municipalities as so far established, that no one will ever propose retrogression from the principle. It no longer needs the encouragement given to an exotic plant by the protection of a hot-house and the artificial zephyrs of forced praises,. It is strong enough and sturdy enough to grow by its own strength, and to endure the harsh winds of the hostile criticism. From this point of view something undoubtedly may be said even for those rate-payers' associations which make it there business to remind their representatives in forcible terms of their shortcomings, though it may be wished that they would do their spirits gently, and not disgust public spirited men with the burthen of their civil duties. Wherever I have received addresses from municipalities, I have told them that I am well satisfied generally with the success which the measure has met with, and am quite assured of its stability, and growth, but I have urged always the necessity on the part of those who aspire to take part in it, to abstain from factious or personal opposition under the cloak of public spirit, as one of the great dangers in the way; and from the other great dangers of a lax and supine performance of the duties of personal inspection and personal supervision of the work of subordinates. These are the dangers which I have on enquiry found to be most obvious, but the best way of overcoming hostile criticism, factious opposition, prophecies of failure, and what not, is the same in Municipal as in all other administrations, to go steadily on doing the day's work as it comes, remedying defects whenever brought to light, making the remedy so far as possible permanently looking for no striking results,, giving way to no ambitions, but reforming little by little to meet actual necessities in a practical way. It is thus only that useful work is done, and real progress is made. It was this which Sir A. Eden meant when he said he had no policy; the day's work duly done in the light of industrious enquiry into facts and with the guidance of honesty and common sense is the policy, which, whether for Governments, Municipalities or Executive Officers, is far safer and far more fruitful than one of catch-words, political cries, fine writing, or startling changes.'

The advice which His Honor gives to District offices will, we hope, produce its intended effect upon them. If they would only act in the spirit which Sir Steuart inculcates with so much warmth, the scheme of Self-Government will yet achieve results which even its most ardent advocates have not anticipated. His Honor says:

'I should like to say a few words on the attitude, which, in my opinion, District and Sub-Divisional Officers should assume towards local bodies. I should expect a good District Officer to be as proud of the success of his local bodies as of his own local administration, to make his influence felt by leading them, and not by driving. In these Districts, there is no fear of their being unwilling to have the assistance and advice of experienced officers of Government; and this should be given freely—the officers not standing aloof, on the one hand as having no concern in the matter, but avoiding equally rough or violent interference on the other. They should recognise the change which has come over their administrative system since the days when our policy was one of "everything for the people and nothing by them;" and, giving them free scope for their own management, should take a kindly interest in their work, advising and guiding, but not taking it out of their hands. Above all, I would have them avoid any thing like the manipulation of the majority. None of the officers here present, I am sure, require such advice, but I have recently had a case before me which shows that a word of very serious warning on this head is not unnecessary. The District Officers are the hands and eyes of the administration on whose loyal and efficient working the whole machine really depends, and I shall always support them in the legitimate exercise of their authority. It is for the benefit of those who may be tempted to step beyond that legitimate exercise of it that I have made these remarks.'

All honor to Sir Steuart for the attitude he has taken towards the people, and the consideration he shows for thier wants, feelings and aspirations. We are sanguine that at the close of his admistrative career in Bengal, he will, by following the noble principles he has himself laid down, fully deserve the lasting gratitude of the people.

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INCIDENCE OF TAXATION IN INDIA.

MR. DADABHAI NOWROJI, in his reply to Sir M. E. Grant-Duff, has shown that the incidence of taxation in India is very heavy. He has pointed out than it amounts to 5s. 8d. per head, whilst the average income of the population is about 40 shillings per head. The *Pioneer* takes exception to Mr. Nowroji's statement, and observes:—"What he does is to take the gross revenue of British India minus railway and irrigation earning and divide by the number of population. Now this ignores altogether the fact that the greater part of the sum thus divided is not taxation at all in the sense in which that term would be understood in any European country. The greater portion of it is more in the nature of a rent than a tax; and another large slice, the proceeds of the opium monopoly, is not only not a tax, but actually saves taxation. If Mr. Nowroji will turn to the Report of the Famine Commission published in 1880, he will find it stated there that any native of India who does not trade (in which case he pays stamp duty) or own land (in which case he pays rent), and who chooses to drink no spirituous liquor, need pay in taxation only about 7d. a year on account of the salt he consumes. . . . . When the matter is stated in this way we get a very different idea of taxation in India that we should carry away from Mr. Nowroji's unqualified statement that it amounts to 5s. 8d. per head."

We know very well that the majority of the Famine Commission held that income of the Indian Government from the sale of opium and from the land could not be regarded as revenues derived from taxation; as regards the land revenue they urged that it is a source of income which in India must be distinguished from taxation properly so called, as by immemorial and unquestioned prescription, the Government is entitled to receive from the occupier of the land whatever portion it requires of the surplus profit left after defraying the expenses of cultivation. And in respect to the opium revenue the majority of the Commission did not think it necessary to advance any arguments in support of their theory. They merely assumed that the opium revenue of India could not be called a tax. Now, the views expressed by the majority of the Famine Commission do not possess even the merit of originality. They are borrowed from the late Mr. James Wilson. The first Finance Minister of India, in his famous speech delivered on the occasion of the introduction of the Income Tax Bill into the Legislative Council, declared that the opium revenue of India could "in no sense be called a tax," and that the land revenue could "only be regarded as rent. That this opinion should be adopted by an ardent disciple and admirer of Sir John Strachey like Sir Charles Elliott, who wrote the Report of the Famine Commission, is not at all surprising. The *Pioneer* suppresses the fact that Mr. H. E. Sullivan, late of the Madras Civil Service, dissented from the views expressed by his colleagues upon the character of the land revenue and the opium revenue of India. In his masterly minute he has shown that his colleagues are mistaken in thinking that the State in India has any right of ownership in the soil, and that by immemorial prescription it is merely entitled to receive from the occupier of the land a fixed portion of the surplus left after defraying the expenses of cultivation. Mr. Sullivan writes:—"That foreign conquerors did by force take such portion as they required may be conceded, but it is inaccurate to say that they were entitled to do so. The claim of the state is distinctly limited by Menu, the oldest authority on the subject. He says:—'The revenue consists of a share of grain, and of all other agricultural produce. . . . . Of grain, one-twelfth, one-eighth, one-sixth, according to the soil and the labour necessary to cultivate it. This may also be raised in cases of emergency, even as far as one-fourth.' Now here there is not a word which can be twisted to show that the State has any right of ownership in the soil; all that it is entitled to is a certain fixed share of the produce, and on this ancient right, and on this only, our system of land revenue settlement is based, as were those which we found in existence when the country came under our rule. Coming down from Menu

to our own times, let us see if the British Government has ever asserted a general right of ownership in the land. When railways were first commenced in India one of the concessions made by the State was the provision free of charge to the companies of the requisite land. If, as represented in the Report, the Government was the paramount owner and the agricultural community merely its tenants, all that it had to do was to exercise its rights of ownership, give its tenants notice to quit, and hand over the land to the railway companies. But so unconscious was it of having such rights, that legislation was had recourse to, and in 1850, 1857, 1860, and 1870 Acts were passed to enable the Government to acquire land for public purposes, and an elaborate code of procedure was framed to regulate the mode of acquisition and the price to be paid by Government to the owners." Well, when legislation was necessary to enable the State to acquire by purchase the rights of the people in land, it cannot be contended with any show of reason that the State is the owner of the soil, and that the people are its tenants. And if the State be not the owner, the shares of the produce of the land which it takes for meeting the public necessity cannot be called rent. It is a tax, and as such, it must be taken into account in calculating the incidence of taxation.

With respect to the revenue derived by Government from the sale of opium, Mr. Sullivan observes :—"There is no question as to opium being a valuable product of the soil, which, in spite of a very heavy duty, is in great and increasing demand, and it is equally certain that were the present restrictions on its manufacture and sale removed, a considerable portion of the nine millions which now form a principal asset of the public revenue would go into the pockets of the agricultural and mercantile classes. By intercepting these profits it seems perfectly clear to me that a heavy tax is imposed by the State in this branch of agricultural and commercial industry, a tax far exceeding in amount the share of produce and profits which by prescription the ruling power is entitled to claim. When the matter was discussed at a meeting of the Commission it was alleged that the profits of the monopoly were derived from the foreign customers, and to a large extent this is correct; but I contend that if the monopoly were abolished the growers could command their own terms with the merchants, and as the growth and manufacture of the community is confined to a comparatively limited tract of country, there would be keen competition amongst the latter to secure it in view of the enhanced profits to be obtained from the trade being then open. To maintain the proposition that the opium revenue of India is not in any way raised by a taxation of the people of India, it must be shown that the price paid by Government to the growers is as much as they would receive if there were no State monopoly, and that the merchants' profits suffer no diminution thereby; and until this is satisfactorily demonstrated the diminution of this item must in my opinion vitiate any calculation of the incidence of taxation." But this had not yet been demonstrated, nor can it possibly be. The simple truth is that the Government intercepts the large profits which the grower and manufacturer would have received had there been no State monopoly. From every chest of opium that leaves India the Government derive a considerable income, which, if the duty were remitted, would find its way into the pockets of the agricultural and mercantile classes. This contribution must be regarded as taxation for the simple reason that it has to be paid to the official tax-gatherer. Such is the common-sense and reasonable view of the subject, say what economical theorists and pedantic doctrinaires may.

THE MOURBHANJ STATE.

THE earnest desire for conciliation with which the Government proceeded to work when taking away Orissa from the Mahrattas, led to the perpetuation of a number of petty states which, under other circumstances, would have been at once reduced to the position of zemindaries. These are called the Tributary Mahals, and one of the biggest of them is Mourbhanj, covering a pretty large tract of hills and forests interspersed with a scanty sprinkling of an aboriginal population. Nominally, it is autonomous, having its own independent civil and criminal jurisdiction carried on by the Maharaja and his court, but practically it is governed by the Commissioner of the Orissa Division, working through an Assistant, who is especially entertained to look after the Tributary Mahals. Early in 1883, the chief of this state died, and the immediate work of management was assumed by the British Government in direct opposition to the wishes of the dying chief, who particularly desired that, in his absence, his brother should act the regent, and carry on the government of the chiefship with the co-operation of the principal officers of the state. This setting aside of the chief's wishes could not then be well avoided, as the Raja's death, caused by cholera, was followed within a fortnight by that of his wife, leaving two minor sons and three minor daughters, and it was difficult to place the management of the Raj in the hands of the old officers, without risk of injury to the interests of the minors. The apprehension of risk was probably cause-less, for the brother of the Raja had been in charge of the state for a long time during the Raja's life-time, and was well known to be a man of considerable ability and strict probity. The impression among the people was that it was not so much for the anxiety to protect the interests of the minors, as the local desire to help a European canal officer to a fat post that led to the arrangement, and Sir Rivers Thompson was not a ruler who could readily check such an arrangement. The old Dowager Maharani, the mother of the deceased chief, was sorely annoyed at this, but, under the last *regime*, Indian ladies always met with the scantiest consideration, and the Dowager Maharani of Mourbhanj could not be allowed to have any exceptional advantage. The brother of the chief petitioned the Government more than once; but he was ordered to hold the management of a part of the state in subordination to the canal officer, and not to aspire to any thing higher. We remember reading at the time a scathing article in the columns of the *Indian Daily News*, but it bore no fruit. The Native Press condemned the arrangement as unfair and unjust, but it had no chance of receiving a hearing. Nor did the Indian public alone condemn the arrangement. When the case came before the Supreme Government for sanction, that Government could not help noticing the awkward features of the case. While granting sanction to the proposal of the Bengal Government, the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, wrote (para. 5 of No. 112, I, May 6, 1883):

"At the same time I am to express His Excellency's regret that it has not been found possible in the opinion of His Honor the Lieutenat Governor to make arrangements more in accordance with the general policy of the Government in regard to Native States under which it is considered highly desirable to associate the family of a minor Chief as much as possible with the administration of the State during the minority, and I am to request that if any opportunity shall occur as time gets on for doing this in any degree in Mourbhunj, advantage may be taken of it in order that the young Chief may not be left without support when the management of his state is made over to him on his majority."

The opportunity referred to has arrived. The uncle of the minor Raja has once again applied to the Government of Bengal for a reconsideration of the case. He has shown at great length the injustice that has been done to him and the Raj. One of the grounds cited in his memorial is curious, but by no means unfounded. It is said that the transfer of the Raj to the care of the canal officer has so lowered it in the estimation of the other Tributary Chiefs of Orissa that they refuse to enter into matrimonial alliance with the Raj, and it has not hitherto been possible to get bridegrooms, among those chiefs or their sons, for the three minor daughters who are now of a marriageable age. To those who are familiar with the Hindu idea of disgrace which attaches to having grown up daughters left unmarried in the house, and that among the most bigotted of all Hindus, the Uriahs, the hardship of the case must be manifest. We hope this peculiar phase of the question will be taken into his special consideration by Sir Steuart Bayley, and such relief be granted as may be thought fit and proper.

BOGUS SCIENCE.

IF numerical superiority of witnesses could alone suffice to settle the validity of a case, Galileo should have long ago been justly condemned to the stake. We, too, should, in our humble way, offer ourselves as victims for an *auto da fe* for our recent article on 'Bengali Physique,' for, verily, the number of witnesses that has been ranged against us is overwhelming. Nor are our accusers slow in making the most of them. It is a relief, however, to know that the premiss is unsound, and the deduction from it, therefore, is inadmissible. The value of evidence depends, not upon the number of witnesses, but upon its credibility, its trustworthiness, its relation to the subject upon which it is brought to bear; and in all these respects the depositions produced against us are sadly wanting. In a strictly scientific question it is of the utmost importance that the witnesses should be thorough experts, and this cannot be predicated of all the witnesses whose evidence has been produced. Most of them were distinguished medical men, some unquestionably profoundly learned in their profession; but none of them had established his reputation as a first class biologist, who could speak on the subject with the highest authority. The knowledge of medicine and physiology is certainly a good foundation for biology; but equally certain it is, that biology as a distinct subject was not taught in our Medical College twenty years ago, and Darwin, the greatest biologist of recent times, was not a medical man. Then, the witnesses recorded their opinions in private letters, and did not subject themselves to the test of any cross-examination. And lastly, they wrote in reply to a question which did not bear upon the subject matter of our article. They were asked to say what was the fittest time for marriage, meaning that part of the ceremony which is typified by what we, with a lively sense of the tender susceptibility of Mrs. Grundy, can best indicate by the English term honeymoon, and they replied to it, without taking up the different issues regarding the gradual decay of national physique and the causes which induce it. Among the Bengalis marriage does not imply honey-moon, or any thing approaching to it. It is solely a sacrament, a religious ceremony, by which a girl of one tribe is converted for the rest of her life into the blood, bone and flesh of another tribe, and brought up as an adopted daughter, just as a boy is adopted to produce an adventitious son and brought up as such. The honeymoon follows years after, and the question we have to face is as to the effect of this adoption, this sacrament, on the physique of the people, and this has not been taken into consideration, except in a casual accidental way, which is unworthy of notice. Thus, we have unsworn, uncrossed depositions in one case brought to bear upon a totally different one. We cannot but take exception to so disingenuous a proceeding on the part of our accusers. They place themselves entirely out of court by their conduct.

We are, however, not disposed to avail ourselves of these technical objections. We are willing to let the plaintiffs derive the utmost benefit of the evidence they have produced, provided they will demonstrate how that evidence serves in any way to prove their case. We have failed to find that it does so, and to show that it does not, we shall try to analyse it, though we feel the task peculiarly unpleasant on account of the immundity of scientific language and the amount of pseudo-scientific vagaries it contains. The first witness ranged against us is the late Dr. Chuckerbutty. He is very general in his remarks, and bases his opinion entirely upon the impropriety of '*forced puberty*'; but he takes no pains to give any reason that there is any force, apart from what results from climate. The next witness is Sir Joseph Fayrer, a gentleman whose high professional acquirements and life-long devotion to the cultivation of science claim the highest consideration. He says: 'I consider that the minimum age at which native girls should be married is 16 years, and I believe

it will be well, as a general rule, that marriage should be deferred to a later period, say to 18 or 20 years of age.' The reason he assigns for this is that 'physiological science, common sense, and observation, all teach that an immature mother is likely to produce weak and imperfect offspring.' Here, the whole argument turns upon the word 'likely.' Surgeon-Major Joseph Ewart is very curt in his reply. He says: 'I am of opinion that the minimum age at which Hindoo women should be encouraged to marry would be after, and not before, the sixteenth year. But the race would be improved still more by postponing the marriage of women till the eighteenth or nineteenth year of age.' How far this opinion is in accord with history he has not attempted to prove, and the fact of the lowland Englishmen having been always thrashed by the highland Scotch shows that, in England, improvement resulting from delayed marriage was not particularly marked. Dr. Norman Chevers, another gentleman for whose professional acquirements we cherish high respect, seconds the opinion of Dr. Ewart, but assigns no reasons. Surgeon-Major Edmondston Charles, likewise, voted for an 'age considerably above 14 years,' and dwelt on the serious injury done to women by premature child-bearing. 'Constitutions,' he said, 'shattered by early child-bearing cannot be made to appeal so strongly to the intellect of others who have not been witnesses to the extensive mischief caused, as figures calculated on the death rate. I should think that by examining the death rate of young mothers some very valuable statistical data could be received.' (Quite so, and this is what we ask and cannot get. On the contrary we get something which is extremely fallacious.) 'Till some such exact information becomes available I may quote the fact that 'in France twice as many wives under twenty die in the year, as died out of the same number of the unmarried.' This suggests the idea, if the statistics be reliable, that the risks of maternity are great even where early marriage does not exist.' Dr. Mahendralala Sarkar enters at length on the historical phase of the question, and then takes great pains to prove the 'forcing' theory. His conclusion is that there would "be no harm in fixing that age (of marriage) *at 14, or even twelve, but as that is well nigh impossible, or perhaps would not be perfectly right and consistent with the progress of the times, I should fix it at sixteen.*" Tamiz Khan, Bahadur, appeals to 'biological laws and the dictates of common sense' to prove that '*under no circumstances is a girl to be allowed to get married before she has attained the full age, sixteen years at least.*' Dr. D. B. Smith enters deeply into the 'forcing' phase of the question, and tries to draw a line of distinction between *vis generandi* and *pubertas plena*, which terms he uses to avoid the immundity of some of his previous remarks. The late Dr. Nobin Krishna Bose, after passing through the Medical College of Calcutta, found practice so scarce that he abandoned medicine for the sake of an Extra-Assistant Commissionership in the Central Provinces, and he cannot on any account be looked upon as an expert in any sense. His fellow student, the late Dr. Chandra Kumar Dey, was quite laconic in the brevity of his opinion. In flat contradiction to the opinion of the Professors of his College, "he believed the minimum marriageable age to be 14," and we are significantly told, "but gave no reason." Mr. Atmaram Pandurang flatly contradicted the last by saying, 'without any hesitation, 20 years was the proper age for marriage.' He was equally decided as to 'climatic influence.' His words are, "*climate has no influence in the matter,*" and we leave him to cherish that opinion without any let or hinderance. It would be a sad waste of time to argue with him. Dr. A. V. White, professor of Midwifery, Grant Medical College, is also strong about the 'forcing' theory. He thinks that 'English girls show signs of puberty at 15, and Indian girls at 13; the cause of this difference of two years is not so much, in my opinion, the effect of climate, *as a difference in the constitution of the two races.*' He adds, however, 'cases of early menstruation at 10 and 11 years are by no means of very rare occurence in temperate climates, but they are found among those who have been brought up in indolence, or luxury, or among those employed in our large manufactories, where the influences in operation tend to foster precociousness, and indeed place them in very similar conditions, physically and morally, to those of Indian girls."

To avoid the charge of misrepresentation, we have analysed the opinions more at length than what was absolutely necessary; but, after having done so, we fail to perceive that they can be accepted as evidence as regards the only question at issue, that of decadence of Bengali physique to which we must, for the sake of clearness, confine ourselves for the present. We avoid the question of fit time for marriage, as it involves topics which have nothing to do with physique, and desire this distinction to be carefully borne in mind by our readers. In the matter of physique we have in the evidence a mass of opinions more or less mutually discordant, and formed mostly on *a priori* arguments, but nothing in the way of recorded facts, figures and averages. The opinions may be sound; but it is opposed to the fundamental principles of inductive philosophy to accept presumptions for facts, and in our allegiance to the spirit of inductive science we decline to accept it. It will be seen that all the opinions are based on deductions from the forcing theory, though it is not sufficiently established to serve the purposes of a proved fact, or a reliable major. In other words, the whole discussion has been carried on on the strength of an assumption, and it would be repeating a trite axiom to say that no deduction is worth the making which is based on an unproved major term. It is a matter of wonder to us that so many learned men should have written on the question without making any attempt at proving the basis of their argument. To prove forcing or premature stimulation, the first requirement is to establish a normal standard, and this has not been done. It is apparently taken for granted that the English age is the standard, but, seeing that in Lapland and Iceland the period of puberty is later, and in the torrid zone earlier, we get into a climatic question quite apart from a normal standard. Thus, there are different standards for different parts of the earth and not a universal one.

Even in the matter of forcing there is no proof adduced. The nearest approach to an attempt of the kind appears in Dr. Smith's letter, where he refers to 'unnatural stimulation;' but it is entirely contradicted by a curious fact noticed by Dr. Sarkar. To prove the proper age of puberty that gentleman cites a stanza from *Susruta*, which says, the period of catamina lasts from after the age of twelve years and stops after the fiftieth year. There is another stanza to the same effect in another part of *Susruta*. These two stanzas* must be as old as the work, or about 2,400 years, and it follows that the usual period of manifestation of age in India, four-and-twenty centuries ago, was the twelfth year. Following this statement, the Doctor supplies us with some statistics of our time showing that "the *average age* is TWELVE YEARS AND ONE MONTH." We have no reason to doubt that the Doctor is quite right in his calculation, and none will, we think, venture to question its accuracy. It follows then that the age of puberty in India has remained unaltered for a period of two thousand four hundred years, and that the alleged "forcing," "unnatural irritation," "erethium," "stimulus," &c., have failed to disturb it in the least. This is an astounding fact, and as long as it remains so the forcing theory must go to the wall, and with it the whole fabric of sensational writing, or resort to 'biology and dictates of common sense, must fall to the ground. Dr. Sarkar had not perceived the full force of the mischief he was doing when he cited his tables, or he would not have noticed them at all; but he was not without some misgivings. He is too clever a controversialist not to perceive the effect of his tables. Hence it is that he says: "if we take the age laid down in Susruta as the minimum, which is more likely from the language employed, then we must come to the conclusion that the minimum age of * * * has, since the days of Susruta, become much lower, a fact which demands serious consideration." Dr. Sarkar is said to be a great Sanskrit scholar, and he must have found some thing in Susruta's language to suggest that minimum theory. We have no such pretensions, but from what little we know of the classics of our country, we may say, by way of an *a priori* argument, that the Susruta could not have thought of a minimum. It is well known to medical men that in England and Europe generally cases of early manifestition at the 8th, the 9th, or the 10th year is not unknown. Dr. White admits it, as shown above, and, but for its immundity, we could cite hundreds of instances from English Medical literature. Cases are on record of manifestition at the 3rd or the 4th year, and it is impossible to suppose that in the time of Susruta no such abnormal occurences took place, or that so keen an observer as Susruta took no note of them. Moreover, if we accept the minimum theory at the first start, we must by parity of reasoning accept it at the end. But in our days cases are abundant where the stoppage does not take place until sometime after the 50th year, and in an earlier, less debased, and more primitive state of society it must have been common enough. Susruta must have known it, and if he fixed the 50th year it must follow that both in his *ad quem* and *a quo* he accepted the average and not absolutely extreme limits. This is the only reasonable, rational deduction possible. It might be added that there is no such compact, handy, current term as 'minimum,' in the Sanskrit language, and that the usual practice among our ancient physicians was to name the usual, common, ordinarily prevailing age, and not the minimum or the maximum, as unalterable fixed points. But we need not confine ourselves to *a priori* arguments. Susruta himself affords the most convincing proof of this when he says, in a subsequent part of his work, that the period of capacity for conception lasts till the fifty-fifth year and in extraordinary cases to a later age;† and the *Bhavaprakasha*, an authority of more than a thousand years of age, in explaining the twelve year zero, adds the very significant qualification *prakritya*, meaning ordinarily, or in the usual course.‡ It follows, therefore, that Dr. Sarkar's interpretation is wrong, and that the period of the first manifestation of puberty has remained unaltered for the last four-and-twenty centuries notwithstanding or in spite of the decadence of our physique. We know from the researches of Darwin that physical alterations caused by habit or other extraneous causes are generally perpetuated by heredity, and forcing continued for generations would have long ago produced a change in the period had it been present. It follows that the alleged relation between early marriage and decay of physique is not true, and the argument is entirely hypothetical. The real cause is most probably climate, on which Buckle so entirely depended in his History of Civilization for physical changes, but which our Doctors have poohpoohed. This article, however, has already grown much larger than what we intended it should be, and we must, therefore, stop here with the remark that the most decided opinion, given above, of the most experienced doctors did not sufficiently convince the legislature to raise the limit above 14 years in regard to the most forward reformers who had, in the name of science, knocked off every ancient shackle, and curious to add, that the most forward reformer who took the greatest pains to have the law passed set it aside at the first occasion which presented to him to respect it. We should add that Dr. Sarkar himself had so little faith in his opinion that he forgot it entirely when settling the marriage of his son.

* We quote them here for ready reference.
রসাদেব স্ত্রিয়া রক্তং রজঃসঙ্গং প্রবর্ত্ততে।
তদ্বর্ষাৎ দ্বাদশাদূর্দ্ধং যাতি পঞ্চাশতঃ ক্ষয়ম্॥
তদ্বর্ষাৎ দ্বাদশাৎ কালে বর্ত্তমানমসৃক্ পুনঃ।
জরাপকশরীরাণাং যাতি পঞ্চাশতঃ ক্ষয়ম্।

† পঞ্চপঞ্চাশতঃ স্ত্রীণাং সপ্তসপ্ততি বৈ পুমান্।
এতৌ দ্বৌ ন প্রসূয়েত প্রসূয়েত ব্যতিক্রমা॥

‡ দ্বাদশাব্দৎসরাদূর্দ্ধমাপঞ্চাশৎ সমাঃ স্ত্রিয়াঃ।
মাসি মাসি ভগদ্বারাৎ প্রকৃত্যৈবার্ত্তবং স্রবেৎ॥

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

SIR JOHN Gorst may be expected in India in the cold weather.

So the Supreme Government has come to the rescue of Sir Rivers Thompson's *protege*. Mr. Finucane has been granted a further lease of life. The Director of Land Records and Agriculture, in Bengal, will be allowed to go on with his *dilettante* work, pending the orders of the Secretary of State. The sword, however, may discend on him at any moment, and finish his work.

THERE has been frightful loss of life at Exeter The Theatre was burnt, during a performance; a panic set in on the first alarm, and numbers were crushed to death in the exits from the house. 124 bodies have been recovered from the wreck of the theatre, but it is believed that many more yet lie beneath the ruins. The majority of the victims were adults; and quite two-thirds were women.

WHAT we said about the Bombay case has proved to be correct. Mr. Wilson received a quiet hint that in case he was acquitted, he must resign the service. 'It was undesirable that he should return to India.' This is what Sir John Gorst said, in replying to a question in the House of Commons. As to the acquittal itself, the Under-Secretary of State for India stated 'that Lord Cross considered the evidence adduced in the case altogether inadequate to support the finding of the Commission, but that, desiring to have a legal opinion on the question before coming to a decision, Lord Cross had referred the matter to Lord Halsbury, who pronounced Mr. Wilson entitled to acquittal of the charges brought against him.'

WE have received a copy of *Basanta Nirnaya*, a Bengali poem by Babu Gobind Chunder Ganguly. The author has endeavoured through the medium of an allegorical tale to give a spiritualistic aphorism of the grosser passions of humanity. He has called the human frame a stage, the chief actors being Prem or love, Anuraga or desire, Atmaram or soul Prakriti or mind. The author has attempted to show that the passions so long held pernicious are any thing but instrumental in making way to salvation; and in this attempt he has succeeded to a great extent. His style is simple and unaffected. He has too often indulged in using ambiguous words. The poetry is of the old school. However, it is novel of its kind and we wish it a large sale.

IT will be remembered that not long ago a large number of the inhabitants of Rishra, Mahesh, and Morepokur sent a memorial to the Agent of the East Indian Railway Company praying for the opening of a Railway station at Rishra. A correspondent informs us that Mr. T. Hudson, the District Superintendent, Howrah, received on Monday last a deputation, at the Wellington Jute Mill premises at Rishra, of some of the leading signatories to the Memorial, representing both native and European residents of the place, to hear what they had to say regarding the sources of income of the proposed station. The Memorialists have been able to make out a good case. They have shown that the income from all sources will be nearly four times as much as the expenditure. Thus there will be a large surplus after defraying all expenses. As to the *possible* sources of income which the opening of the station will create, the memorialists are wisely silent; but this is also one of the considerations which should not be lost sight of by the Railway authorities in coming to a decision on the question. We are glad to hear that the Traffic Superintendent was satisfied that the prayer of the Memoriatists was not an unreasonable one, and that the opening of the proposed station will be for the benefit of both the Railway Company and the inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

WE would draw the attention of our readers to an advertisment, in another column, in which the Vice Chancellor of the Oxford University gives notice that a Deputy Boden Professor of Sanskrit will be elected in January next, and invites applications from intending, candidates. The stipend will not be less than £333 a year. Here is a good opportunity for an Indian scholar who may wish to leed, a literary life in England,

THE proprietor of the *Bangavasi* Press has redeemed his promise. He has commenced to publish, in original Sanskrit, some of the standard works in Hindu literature, philosophy, and theology, in monthly parts. All these works are accompanied by vernacular translations. *Twenty* numbers of these works are now before us. We have taken some pains in examining the parts we have received. We find that the texts are carefully edited, and the translations accurate. The publisher hopes to complete his undertaking in twelve months. The earuestness he has shown, and the promptitude with which he has issued the parts before us, lead us to hope that the work will be finished within the promised time. The getting up of the work is very creditable to the publisher. He deserves great praise for his laudable undertaking, and we are sure he will meet with that encouragement which is justly his due. Such a *cheap* edition of so many important works, both in Sanskrit and Bengali, was never attempted before; and we have no hesitation in saying that when the work is completed, the publisher will render a very valuable service to the literature of his country.

AYUB KHAN has not yet been able to make a successful move. He reached Afghanistan, but was repulsed by the Amir's followers. He has gone back to Persian territory, and his early capture is confidently expected.

THE Bulgarian difficulty is assuming a new phase. The Ernroth scheme, set on foot by Russia and supported by France. andGermany, has collapsed; and the Porte has addressed a fresh Circular to the Powers, and enquired as to what are the views of Russia at present. In the meantime the Bulgarians are quietly making preparations for the elections for the Sobranji, and Prince Ferdinand shortly proceeds to his estate in Hungary to take rest for a few weeks, before casting himself headlong into the gulf which is yawning to recieve him.

Young Bengal announces that we have authoritatively contradicted the statement that Dr. Rajendrala Mitra had advised the Syndicate to replace *Prabesika* by Vidyasagar's *Rijuputha* Part III. We have done nothing of the kind, Our juvenile contemporary has misrepresented us.

A CURIOUS DIVORCE COURT IN BHUPAL. A local contemparary (*A. B. Patrika*) makes some revelations about doings in Bhupal which cannot fail to interest our readers. It is said :—

In his memo dated 30th October, 1885, Colonel Kincaod, the then Political Agent, wrote to H. H. the Begum to adopt either of the following courses :—"She *must live separate from the Nawab Consort.* For that purpose she *must banish her husband from Bhopal.* The husband, the Nawab Consort, may travel all over India with his children (by another wife), but he must *never be in* Bhopal. But if Her Highness objects to this course, the Nawab might remain in Bhopal, but *he must live in* Noormahol, situated at a great distance from the Begum's palace. But *Her Highness must not allow her husband to see her.* If she does it, *she will incur the highest displeasure of the British Government.*'

As a faithful wife the Begum could not abide by this order, and insisted upon going to Calcutta to lay her case before the Viceroy. This, however, could not be permitted, if she came in the company of her husband. In his letter, dated 28th March 1886, the State Vakeel under instructions from Sir Lepel Griffin wrote to Her Highness to say, that she must not take the Nawab Consort her husband with her, and if she does it, no Political officer will accompany her. The Begum, in reply, wrote that she cannot leave her husband behind her without committing a gross outrage upon the Musalman religion. But yet the Politicals refused her the permission. The Begum seeing that perhaps she would not be recognized in Calcutta, unless accompanied by the Politicals, was at last obliged to yield. The most curious part of this story is yet to be told. When the Politicals saw that there was no stopping of Her Highness from going to Calcutta, they hastened to write to her *removing the interdiction* they had imposed upon her, of living separate from her husband. The Begum came to Calcutta and asked the Viceroy the strangest question that was ever put by a woman to a man, by one sovereign to another, and by a valued friend to a valued freind. It was this: "Can I and my husband live together in the same house?" The Viceroy was surprised, and gave the only reply he could give."

AN INTERESTING meeting was held the other day at Berhampur under the presidency of Mr. Beighton to organise a scheme for getting up a history of Moorshedabad. Such a local history cannot fail to be useful. The Chairman in supporting the scheme said :—

'We want a history scrupulously devoid of partisanship, and for which the materials shall be prepared with persistent and unflinching industry, sifted with rigid conscientiousness, and the results given to the world without fear as the product of the author's best and most zealous effort. Babu Dina Bandhu Sanyal has promised to devote the rest of his life to this task. We believe him to be eminently qualified for the task both by his literary credentials, his ability, and his possession of materials which are already the work of 20 years of arduous labour. It is for you to assist Babu Dina Bandhu Sanyal, if you believe him competent for the task, to perform the arduous duty he has undertaken. Let us hope that the heroes, statesmen, and other distinguished personages of the last century in Murshidabad, will be rescued from the dark oblivion which has hitherto shrouded many of them by the efforts of the man who has undertaken to record the history of Murshidadad.'

Several resolutions were then adopted to carry out the project, and a general Committee was then formed. We wish the project every success.

The Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad moved the 1st Resolution, which ran thus :—"That this meeting considers it desirable that a record of the history of Murshidabad should be at once undertaken, embracing at the same time historical notes of the principal Mahomedan and Hindu families of the district." (Carried.)

Babu Brajendra Nath Seal moved the 2nd Resolution, which ran thus :—"That this meeting recognises the public spirit of Babu Din Bandhu Sanyal in offering to undertake this laborious task, and it recommends that pecuniary assistance be granted to him to carry out the objects specified in the prospectus.', (carried.)

THE *Sir John Laurence* enquiry has at last ended, and the Court has sent in its report. An epitome of the conclusions the Court came to is as follows :—

(1). That the S. S. *Sir John Lawrance* founder at sea with all hands, probably between the Ridge Light and Palmytr's Point, on the 25th of May last; that Captain Irvine committed an act of foolhardiness almost criminal in its nature in taking the vessel out to sea in the face of the prevailing weather.

(2). That vessel, with the exception of the plating in her upper structure, which we find to have been abnormally thin, was in other respects seaworthy when she put out to sea on her last voyage.

(3). The S. S. *Sir John Lawrence* carried more than the proper complement of passengers when she started, but that such overcrowding aided very little in hastening the disaster which befel her.

(4). That the method of surveys adopted under the auspices of the Port Commissioner is extremely unsatisfactory, and urgently in need of speedy reform.

(5). The Storm Signal Code can be amended with advantage, and that cable communication should be established between the Andamans, and the mainland,and that the cable already in existence between, Diamond Island and Bassein should be overhauled and placed in a state of thorough repair.

A CORRESPONDENT from Jorhat write:—'A Somewhat sensational case has lately been disposed by the Deputy Comissioner of Sibsagar, -resulting in conviction of an Extra-Assistant Commissioner for house-trespass. The case arose out of purely family matters, but what the public will be interested to know, is that the accused is a native—the trial took place in Assam—and the Deputy Commissioner intentionally, or unintentionally, committed the following simple but most material evasions of law—(1) The accused was never examined to explain away any evidence found by the Deputy Commissioner against him. (2) The charge framed was never read to the accused, nor was he ever called to plead to the same. (3) Depositions of two of the material witnesses for the defence were sent to the Assistant Commissioner of Jorehat for additions or alterations without the knowledge of, or notice to, the accused or his Pleaders. (4) In framing the charge sheet on the 5th of August the Deputy Commissioner alluded to the written statement which was not called for and filed *until the 11th idem.* (5) To support a conviction the Deputy Commissioner did not care to require of the complainant the letters &c. purposely withheld by him. (6) For the same purpose he mistranslated and misconstrued the letters &c. filed by the complainant and studiously overlooked those filed by the accused. (7) He collected private information against the accused through the Assistant Commissioner of Jorehat and acted under the dictation of the Judge of the Assam Districts. (8) In arriving at his decision the Deputy Commission treated a witness for the complainant as the most damaging witness for the defence. (9) Further, he applied the deposition of a witness for the defence to a purpose other than that attempted to be proved, and put words to his mouth which the witness never uttered. (10) Condoned purjuries and forgeries, unprofessional conduct and destruction of evidence on the part of the prosecution in order to sustain the conviction of an independent native officer. It was a great pity that the accused did not apply for transfer of the case. I heard of other more or less serious irregularities committed by the Deputy Commissioner in this connection, but as the matter will be shortly placed before a superior tribunal, I refrain from entering into further details. Let the public judge that when so such illegalities could be committed by a "Pucca" Deputy Commissioner in the case of an Extra-Assistant Commissioner what the young Assistants cannot do in the cases in which the planters prosecute the poor coolies ?,

DIRECTION FOR THE USE OF GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION.

AS A BEVERAGE.—A table-spoonful in a tumbler of water is the remedy for colds, irritation of the chest, throat affections, and diseases of the bladder; it is besides excellent as a health-preserving drink during hot weather and epidemics.

At Rio-de-Janeiro it has been noticed that persons habitually using GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION are thereby rendered proof against yellow fever.

AS A LOTION.—Use one part of GYOT'S TAR SOLUTION to one part of water.

GYOT'S TAR SOLUTION has been tried with great success in the hospitals as a wash for skin diseases PRICKLY-HEAT, itching, falling off of the hair, and for disinfecting wounds of a bad nature. Each bottle is accompanied by full instructions for use.

Sold by all Chemists. Agents in Calcutta, Messrs Bathgate and Co., R. Scott Thompson and Co.

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWM COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFEICACY IN CASES OF CHRONIC COUGH.—This celebrated Oil has been most extensively and successfully used in the treatment of Chronic Coughs. It effectually corrects the morbid action and deposits of the mucous surfaces of the throat and bronchial tubes, and speedily allays the irritation which produces frequent and prolonged coughing. Dr. Hunter Semple Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, writes :—"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil introduced into medical practice by Dr. de Jongh, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreable, and might even be called pleasant. I can fully believe that, from its richness in chemical principles, it is superior in efficacy to many, or perhaps all, of the pale-coloured Oils. I have found Dr. de Jongh's Oil very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption." Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*8th September 1887.*

GENERAL.—Mr. J. P Grant, District and Sessions Judge Hughly, is allowed furlough for fifteen months, under section 50, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th September 1887.

Babu Surya Kumar Agasti, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Arrarea, Purneah is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that Sub-Division.

Babu Narain Chunder Sen, M. A., B. L., is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted to the sudder station of the District of Mozufferpore.

Mr. G. R. Porter, C. S., reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 23rd August 1887.

Mr. W. Maude. C. S., reported his departure from India, on furlough on the 2nd August 1887.

Babu Jogendra Nath Chuckerbutty, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Noakholly, is allowed leave for two months under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 6th instant.

Babu Kamal Nath Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector, Muddehpurah, Bhaugulpore, is allowed leave for one year, under section 128, chapter X of the Civil Leave code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Shib chunder Nag, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector, Maldah, is transferred to Bhaugulpore and is appointed to have charge of the Muddehpurah Sub-Division of that District.

Babu Sheonundun Lal Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector, chumparun, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relived.

Babu Sant Prosad, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Purneah, is transferred to the sudder station of the District of chumparun, during the absence, on leave of Babu Sheonundun Lal Roy, or until further orders.

Babu Sarat chunder chatterji, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector, Thakurgaon, Dinagpore is allowed leave for two months, under rule 2, section 138 of the Civil Leave code with effect from the 16th instant.

Moulvi Abdul Khalique, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore, is transferred to Dinagepore, and is appointed to have charge of the Thakurgaon Sub-Division of that District.

Babu Umesh chunder Bannarji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector, Rajmehal, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is transferred to Rungpore, and is posted to the sudder station of that District.

Babu Nogendra Nath Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serampore, Hugly, is transferred to Rajmahal, in the District of the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Babu Kherode Chunder Sen, M. A, is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted to the Serampore Sub-Divison in the District of Hughly.

Mr. R. F. Rampini is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Hugly, in addition to his duties as Officiating Additional District and Sessions Judge, 24 Pergunnahs and Hugly, with effect from the 5th instant. during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. J. Grant, or until further orders.

Mr. R. H. Anderson, Assistant Maggistrate and Collector, Purneah, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, with effect from the 20th August 1887.

Babu Baroda Churn Mitter, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Pubna, is allowed leave for nineteen days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

The order of the 5th August 1887, granting Babu Mohini Mohun Chuckerbutty, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, privilege leave for three weeks is cancelled.

Mr. W. M. Smith, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, second grade, is promoted to the first grade of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, vice Mr. A. D. B. Gomess, retired.

Babu Taruck Nath Mullick, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, is confirmed in the second grade of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, vice, Babu Obhoy Chunder Dass, retired.

Mr. A. Rattray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Darjiling, is confirmed in the second grade of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, vice Babu Obhoy Chunder Dass, retired.

Mr. A. Rattray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector. Darjiling, is confirmed in the second grade of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors vice Mr. W. M. Smith.

Babu Durgagutty Bannarji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, third grade, on deputation as First Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, is promoted temporarily to the second grade of Deputy Magistartes and Deputy Collectors, vice Babu Taruck Nath Mullick.

Babu Annada Persad Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector on deputation as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Burdwan Division, is confirmed in the third grade of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, vice Babu Rakhal Dass Mukerji, deceased.

Advertisements.

NOTIFICATION.

THE 20th August 1887.—It is hereby notified for general information that an Election will be held, under Section 27, Act III (B. C.) of 1884, on Saturday, the 8th October 1887, in Ward No. VI of the Suburban Municipality, in the District of the 24-Pergunnahs, for the purpose of filling the places vacated by Babu Hemchunder Banerjee, who has resigned his appointment as a Commissioner of the above Municipality, and by Babu Jogendra Chundra Ghose, who has ceased to be a Commissioner under Section 20 of Act III (B. C.) of 1884.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
163 *Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT Co., LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that a Thirteenth Dividend at the rate of Rs 19 per share has been declared and will be payable on and after Wednesday tne 31st instant, to Shareholders on the Register on the 24th Idem, on production of their share certificates.

This Dividend will be paid to shareholders in Bombay at the Company's Office, No. 8 Forbes Street, and to Shereholders in Calcutta by Messrs David Sassoon and Company of that city, at their Office, Bombay No. 104 Clive Street.

By order
SADANAND BALCRISHNA
Manager.
24th August 1887 164

NOTICE

A Special General Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta, will be held at the Town Hall, on Thursday, the 15th September 1887, at 3 P. M.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD

1. The Chairman to lay on the table Administration Report and Accounts for the year 1886-87.

2. The Chiarman to report result of the tenders received towards the new loan.

3. The Chairman to lay on the table audited Accounts of the Police Fund for the year 1886-87.

40. To confirm the recommendation of the Town Council that the Tramway Company be permitted to run steam engines on the Chowringhee line during the ensuing Doorga Poojah on the same conditions as were prescribed last year.

5. To confirm the proceedings of the Water Supply Extension Committee at meetings held on the 29th August and 9th September.

6. To confirm the proceedings of the Town Council at Meetings held on the 6th, 13th and 27th August.

7. To confirm the proceedings of the Bustee and Sanitary Committee at Meetings held on the 19th and 24th August.

8. Vital statistics for the month of July 1887.

At the close of the Special General Meeting a Special Meeting will be held to consider the recommendation of the Town Council that a license be granted for storing jute at No. 135 Durmahatta Street.

R. TURNBULL,
165 *Secretary to the Corporation.*

BODEN PROFESSORSHIP OF SANSKRIT

Preliminary Notice.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR gives notice that on the application of the Boden Professor of Sanskrit it is proposed to hold an election of a Deputy Professor in January, 1888.

The stipend about to be assigned to the Deputy Professor will be not less than £333.

A more formal notice with fuller particulars will be issued in November next.

Intending Candidates should be prepared to send in their applications to the Registrar of the University on or before January 16, 1888.

J. BELLAMY,
166 Vice-Chancellor.

DR. N. N. CHUCKERBUTTY.

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 41, *Bow Bazar Street,*

Begs to announce that, having obtained a Gold medal, Certificates of Honor, and Special Prizes for Proficiency in Dentistry, and having officiated as Dentist in the Medical College Hospital, and made Dentistry his special study and practice for the last 10 years, he has just brought out from England all the recent appliances in Dentistry necessary for the requirements and comfort of Ladies and Gentlemen. Terms moderate, to suit all classes. Consultation free from 7 to 8 A. M. and 3 to 4 P. M. 149

NOTIFICATION.

1. The Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta are prepared with the sanction of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to open a Debenture Loan for Rs. 15,54,500 under the provisions of Sections 334 and 336 of Act IV, (B. C.) of 1876 on the security of the rates, taxes and dues imposed and levied under the said Act.

2. Debenture-holders of the 6 per cent. Municipal Loan of 1867 for five lacs of rupees repayable on the 1st September 1887 having applied for repayment of their Debentures to the extent of Rs.3,54,500 by transfer at par to the Loan of this year, the Commissioners will receive subscriptions from the public for Debentures amounting to twelve lacs of rupees only.

3. The Debentures will have a currency of thirty years from the 1st January 1888, and will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum payable on the 1st January and 1st July of each year.

4. The form of the debenture-bonds will be that given in the seventh schedule of the aforesaid Act.

5. No debentures will be issued for any sum less than Rs. 500, and above that amount, debentures will be issued only for even sums of Rs. 100.

6. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above-named sum of Rs. 12,00,000 will be received by the Secretary to the Corporation up to 2 o'clock P. M. of the 12th September 1887.

7. Each tender must be made out in the form annexed to this notification, and enclosed in a sealed cover addressed to the Secretary to the Corporation, and superscribed "Tender for Municipal Loan of 1887-88."

8. Each tender must be accompanied by Government Promissory Notes, currency notes or cheques for not less than 3 per cent of the amount tendered.

9, When a tender is accepted, the deposit when made in currency notes or cheques will be held as a payment in part of the amount tendered, and will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum from the 12th September, provided that the whole amount tendered is paid up in the manner hereinafter prescribed; but no debenture will issue for the sum so deposited so long as the entire amount of the tender is not paid.

10. The doposits on tenders which may not be accepted, will be returned on application, and no interest will be payable on such deposits. If an allotment after being made, is not taken up and the full amount allotted is not paid as hereinafter prescribed the deposit will be forfeited.

11. The rate at which a tender is made, must be specified in rupees or rupees and annas: a tender in which the rate is not so specified, will be rejected as null and void.

12. The rates stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

13. The amount of the accepted tenders must be paid into the Bank of Bengal in the following instalments :—50 per cent on the 31st of October 1887, 25 per cent on the 30th November 1887 and the balance on the 31st December 1887.

Parties whose tenders are accepted, will have the option of paying all or any of the instalments before the dates specified above, and will recieve interest from the date of such payment.

14. Anticipation interest will be paid on all instalments from the respective dates on which such instalments are paid into the Bank of Bengal, to the 31st December 1887.

15. Tenders will be accepted in the order of rates tendered beginning with the highest rate. In case of two or more tenders at the same rate, a *pro rata* allotment will be made (if the tenders are accepted), but no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender is less than Rs. 500.

16. Tenders will be opened by the Loan Committee of the Commissioners at 3 o'clock on the 12th September 1887.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
20th August, 1887. *Secretary to the Corporation*

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR DEBENTURES.

I ..... hereby tender for Rs. ..... of the Municipal 5 per cent loan for 1887-88, and agree to pay for the same subject to the conditions notified at the rate of Rupees..... .....annas.....for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Government promissory notes, currency notes or a cheque for Rs.

Signed.....

Dated.....1887. 160

PROBATE of the last will and Testament of Ramnarain Bhukt deceased, late of No. 6 Kalakur Street Calcutta, piece-goods merchant was on the 22nd day of August last granted by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its testamentary and intestate Jurisdiction to his son and executor Goneshee Laul Bhukt.

SWINHOE & CHUNDER
Attorneys at Law.
Calcutta, 5th September 1887. 161

PROBATE of the last will and Testament of Kissen Misser deceased late of No. 64-H-17 Cross Street, Jeweller and Coral merchant, was on the 3rd day of September instant granted by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its testamentary and intestate Jurisdiction to his executors Otulbehary Paul, Roshen Laul Khettry, Sohun Laul Khettry and Setale Chand Auhir.

SWINHOE & CHUNDER
Attorneys at Law
Calcutta, 5th September 1887. 162

C. K. SEN & Co.

KAVIRAJES, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

29, Colootala Street, Calcutta.

Ours is universally acknowledged to be the best Hindu Medical Establishment in India patronised by the Princes, Nobility and Gentry. All sorts of medicated oils, Ghees and a medicines are prepared strictly in accordance with the directions of the Hindu Pharmacopœa. Prescriptions are forwarded free of charge to Mafasil patients on their sending us full particulars of their diseases.

C. K. SEN & Co's
SUPERIOR AND GENUINE
Makaradhvaj

One of the oldest and most potent remedies prescribed in the Ayurveda. It is too well-known to require a description. No nation can be proud of having in its pharmacopœa a medicine like this. It has been known to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of indigestion, loss of appetite, Spermatorrhœa, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, impotency, nervous debility, complaints of ladies after delivery, weakness of the brain, and all diseases which old men are subject to. Loss of eyesight or memory, vertigo, and all diseases which owe their origin to excessive mental labouror seminal discharge are readily cured by its use.

Price 7 packets	...	Re.	1
One Tolah	...	Rs.	24
Postage	...		0 4 annas

C. K. Sen, & Co's.
AMRITADI BATIKA

It has been tested by various eminent medical men and declared to be an infallible remedy for fevers of all sorts, malarious, remittant or intermittant even if accompanied with an enlargement of the spleen or liver. The cure effected is radical and certain. It is the best specific of its kind.

	Rs.	as,
Price per Box ...	1	0
Post free ...	1	4
Dozen ...	10	0
Post free ...	10	8

Price List an application. All communications to be addressed to

DEBENDRA NATH SEN, KABIRAJ,
153 *Manager*

PIKEPARAH NURSERY.

Full 18 years in business.

Our seeds of fresh American and English vegetable and double flower seeds have arrived per s. s. "Nepal" and "City of Oxord." For 40 Distinct sorts of fresh American vegetable seeds in tin, packed in America in air and water tight cases consisting of many new Cabbages Cauliflowers knol koles &c. &c with colored portraits and description of sowing upon each paper of seed at Rs. 6 per packet. 20 distinct sorts of American double and all double flower seeds with colored portraits and modes of sowing upon each paper of the seed at Rs. 4 a packet.

30 sorts of English vegetable seeds "(carters)" Rs 4 a packet. 15 sorts of all double English flower seeds Rs. 3 a packet, 20 sorts of perennial flower and creeper seeds all new Rs. 2. Big headed Patna Early Cauliflower seed R. 1 a tola. American and English first class Cauliflower seeds each description at Re. 1-8 a tola. English and American late do do at Re. 1-8 a tola. 25 sorts of rainy season native vegetable seeds with many new Begoons, Sims, Laoos, Shusa &c. &c. Rs. 1-8 a packet. Koollee Begoon. bearing all the year round at 12 a tola. Mahogni seed fresh at annas 12 a tola. Sarojhaoo, and country Jhaoo, each at R. 1 per tola. Pinus longifolium, (a rare foliage trees Re. 1-8 a tola. 12 sorts of handsome rain flower seeds at Rs. 1 a packet. 3 feet long Jhinga a novelty at annas 4 per paper. Price list of seeds and plant) furnished on receipt of half anna stamp.

Our "Krishi Tatwa" in simple Bengali language will prove an invaluable book of direction for making and keeping a garden in the manner desired by every body having or intending to start a garden. The book is complete with every thing reqnired for a beginner or old lover of Agri Horti and flori culture. It is earnestly hoped that every one should have a copy containing 1300 pages and nicely illustrated. Price reduced from Rs. 8 to 4 to suit every class of men. Early orders for the seeds and the book are solicited by

Pikepara Nursery. } NETTO GOPAL CHATTERJI.
July 1887. Calcutta. }
122

TO LET.

In Pattani or Ezara the undermentioned Estates belonging to the Dighapatya Estate. Any person willing to have either leases will apply to the undersigned for terms at an early date.

Name of Pattani Estate	Names of Mehals comprising	Names of District and sub-Registry within which h the Mehal situate.	Rent, Cesses and DakTax due to the estate.				Total.
			Rent	Cesses	Dax Tax.		
Hatikanda	Kismat Poranpur						
	,, Jeerat	District					
	,, Durlulhpur	Hoogly					
	,, Hashimpur	Sub Registry					
	,, Bakshagaree	Pandua					
	,, Bahadurpara	Thanah					
	,, Panikhola	Balagore	865 0 0	35 9 3	2 5 6	902 14 9	
	,, Hatikanda						
Byknatapur	Niz Bykantpur						
	Bashudebpur						
	Mohadoya	District and					
	Gajaghanta	Sub Registry					
	Banore	Hoogly	272 4 0	8 15 3	0 0 0	281 3 3	
	Nallona						
	Rudra Napara						
	Etchana	Do Do					
Chatkhonda	Chatkhonda	Burdwan	523 1 0	19 7 6	0 0 0	642 8 6	

DIGHAPATYA,
Dated August 14, 1887.

RAJKUMAR SARKAR,
Manager,
Dighapatya Wards Estate, via Nattore.

NOVELTY IN ARTIFICIAL TEETH

AT

P. Haldar & Co's Dental Firm By Appointment to Major H. H. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar.

We have recently introduced the exhaust Suction Valve. We are the first and the only natives to introduce the principle in this country. No clasp or spring is required to fasten the Teeth tight. Simply the Valve is put in the centre of the plate which is constructed in the form of a miniature pump controlled entirely by the action of the tongue. Hence easy and comfortable. Address:—Surgical and Mechanical Dentists No. 19, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. No. 101

Bank of Bengal.

HEAD OFFICE.—CALCUTTA.

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104, *Clive Street, Calcutta.*

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31st December, 1886.

BONUS.—A Reversionary Bonus for Policy-holders has been declared of 30 Shillings per cent. on participating Policies to above date.

DIVIDEND.—A dividend of 13½ per cent. to Shareholders, and

RESERVE FUND—has been credited with an additional sum of **£12,103**.

These items will absorb the sum of **£56,668**, the surplus found by the Company's Actuaries in the Life Fund as at 31st December, 1886.

Bonus Warrants, Dividend Remittances and Reports for the past year will be forwarded on receipt from England.

A B. ANTRAM.
Manager.

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ANNUAL REVENUE £880,600
BONUS DISTRIBUTED TO ASSURERS £3,500,000

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CALCUTTA.

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Do. Pekoe Souchong	...	,,	0	10 0
Do. Souchong	...	,,	0	8 6
Our Specialite "Campoi"	...	,,	0	7 0

In Quarter lb. Tins.

Finest Flowery Orange Pekoe	...	Re.	0	7 6
Do. Pekoe	...	,,	0	6 0
Do. Pekoe Souchong	...	,,	0	5 0
Do. Souchong	...	,,	0	4 3
Our Specialite "Campoi"	...	,,	0	3 6

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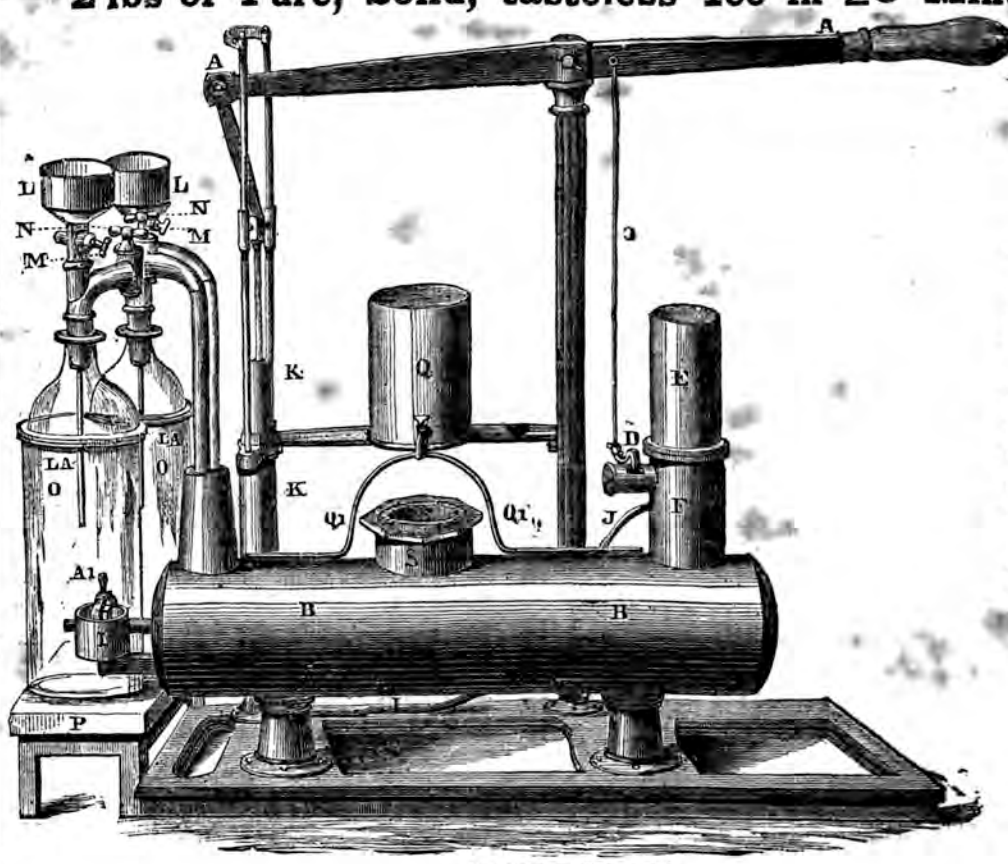

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